object is scheduled to be delivered, the smaller object will be delivered first according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6(a) illustrates one situation that may occur in Web content delivery scheduling wherein a new embedded object request for an object arrives at the time when another object is in the process of being delivered.

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FIG. 6(b) illustrates another approach to Web content delivery scheduling wherein, if a new embedded object request for an object arrives at the time when another object is in the process of being delivered, the smaller of the new embedded object and the untransmitted remainder of object being delivered will be delivered first according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7(a) is a representative diagram illustrating an overview of a conventional object fetch procedure based on HTTP 1.0 protocol.

FIG. 7(b) is a representative diagram illustrating the persistent connection methodology according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a graph illustrating an experimental result involving the transfer of objects between two Web sites using a conventional protocol and a modified multiple object transfer protocol according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 9(a) is a block diagram illustrating pre-domain name lookup and pre-establishing of connections according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 9(b) is a block diagram illustrating further pre-domain name lookups and pre-establishing of connections according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 9(c) is a block diagram illustrating further pre-domain name lookups and pre-establishing of connections, and the closing of old connections, according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 10 illustrates a series of log entries that includes a partial fetch history for three different users which is used to perform parallel log-based pre-fetching according to embodiments of the present invention.